

Monthly water situation report

East Anglia

Summary – July 2020

East Anglia received a normal amount of rainfall in July with an average total rainfall of 53mm (105% of the Long Term Average (LTA)). Despite the normal amount of rainfall the groundwater levels and river flows has continued to decrease in majority of the key sites. The soil moisture deficit (SMD) has reduced this month falling in the normal category and ended the month with 110 mm SMD. The reservoir levels have decreased at all the sites and the groundwater support schemes have been operating to support river flows.

Rainfall

East Anglia received a total averaged rainfall of 53 mm in the month of July resulting in 105% of the Long Term Average (LTA). The rainfall totals throughout the catchments were in the normal category (relative to the monthly LTA); with the lowest rainfall amount in South Essex recording a total rainfall of 36 mm (77% of LTA). The 12-months accumulation of rainfall surplus has increased to 641 mm.

Soil Moisture Deficit/Recharge

Soil Moisture Deficit (SMD) across East Anglia is in the normal category this July and ended the month with an averaged SMD of 110 mm. The SMD is fairly consistent across East Anglia, although slightly lower in the North West Norfolk & Wissey and the Lower Bedford Ouse areas.

River Flows

Monthly mean river flows in July has decreased at all sites in the area; except the River Wensum at Swanton Morley where the flow has increased. New sites at Burnt mill has been added in the report to represent flow at the River Rhee. Out of the 21 reported sites, 48% are reporting normal category of flows, 38% are reporting below normal flows and 14% reporting notably low category of flow.

Groundwater Levels

The groundwater levels has continued to decrease in majority of the indicator sites across East Anglia. Out of the 20 indicator sites 55% are classified to be in the normal category or higher with an above normal flow at the Suffolk crag of Hazlewood Common. 30% of the sites are reporting below normal or lower category of flow with a notably low flow at the Suffolk chalk of Rook Hall. There are 3 new sites added to the key reported sites in July.

Reservoir Storage/Water Resource Zone Stocks

The reservoir storage levels have decreased in all the indicator sites with a normal storage level in all the sites. Most of the sites has the storage level below their normal operating curve except Ardleigh and Hanningfield.

Environmental Impact

The Lodes-Granta groundwater support scheme has 4 out of 6 pumps operating with 2 of the pump operating 24 hours. The Rhee groundwater support scheme has 3 out of 8 pumps operating with 2 of these operating 24 hours a day. The Thet and the Little Ouse has 1 pump operating 24 hours and there are no pumps operating on the Hiz in July.

Forward Look

Probabilistic ensemble projections for river flows at key sites

September 2020: There is a reduced probability of notably low flows in majority of the key sites except at Ely Ouse with an increased probability of below normal flows at Stiffkey and Ely Ouse this September.

December 2020: There is a reduced probability of normal flow in all the key sites with an increased probability of below normal or lower flows in majority the sites except the River Ivel in December.

Probabilistic ensemble projections for groundwater levels in key aquifers

September 2020: There is an increased probability of normal groundwater levels at all the key sites except at Redlands Hall where there is an increased probability of below normal level in September.

March 2021: There is an increased probability of below normal or lower groundwater levels in majority of the key sites except at Therfield Rectory and Washpit Farm where there is an increased probability of normal or higher groundwater levels next March.

Author: [Hydrology & Operations](#)

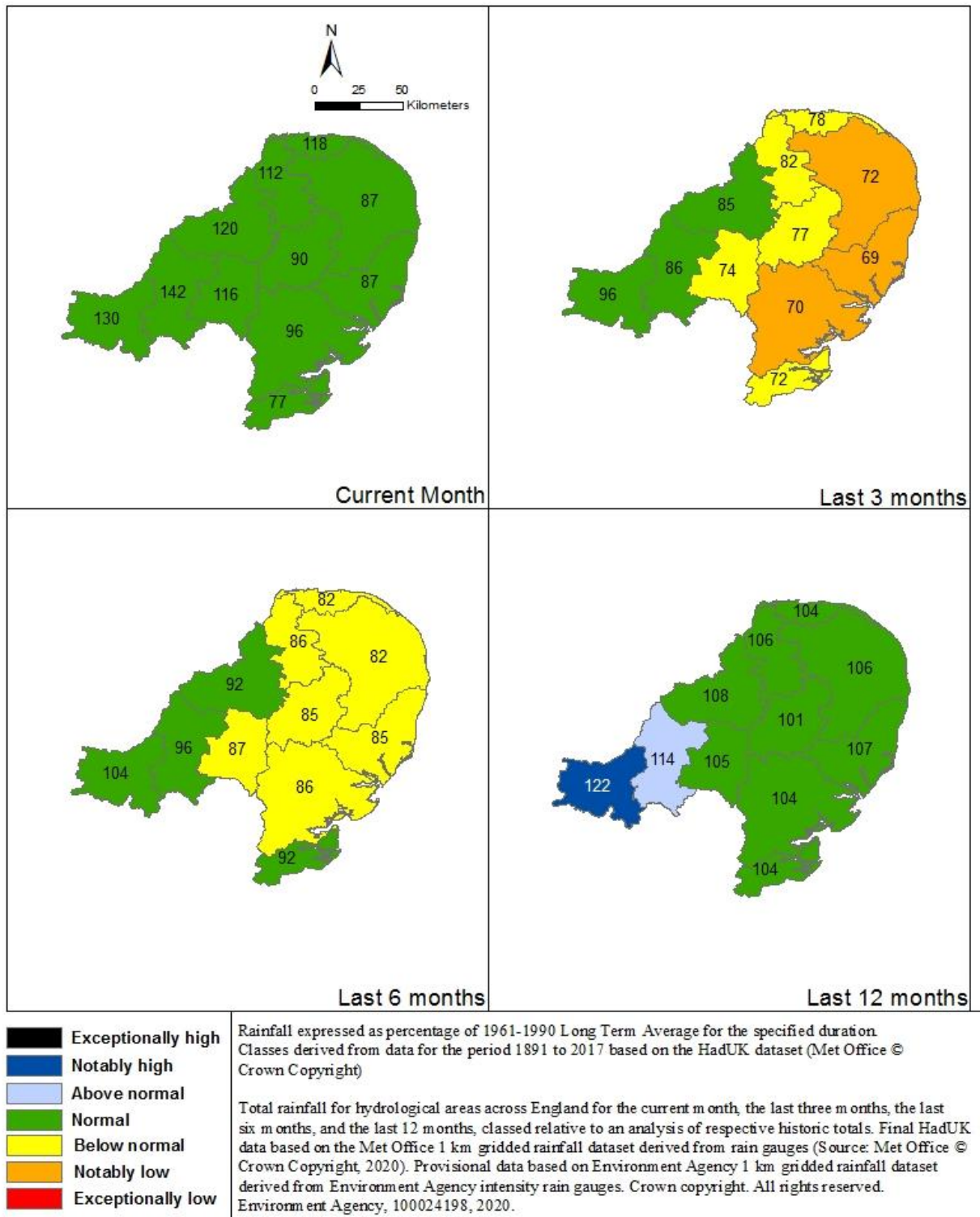
Contact details: 03708506506

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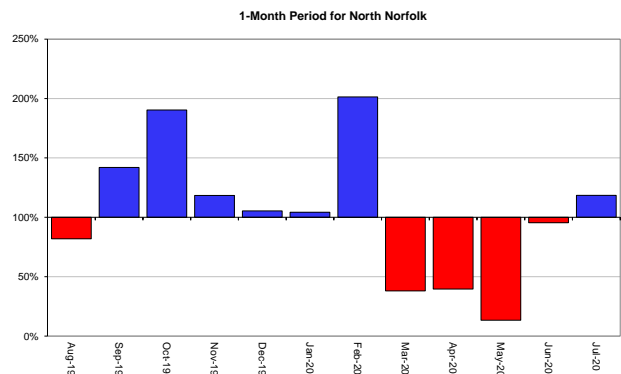
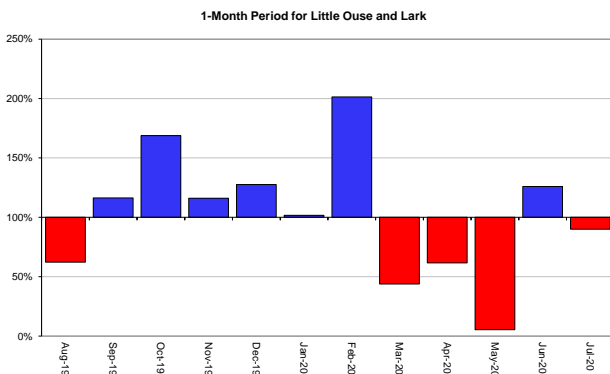
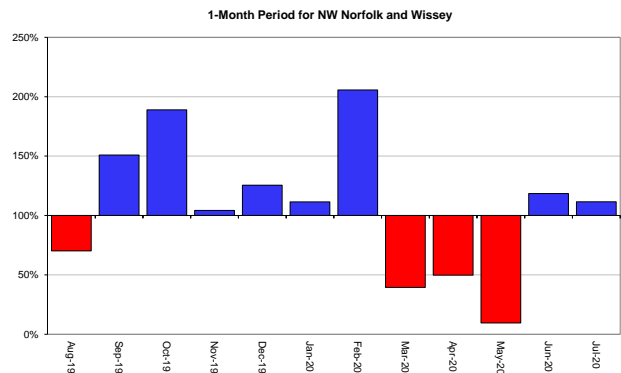
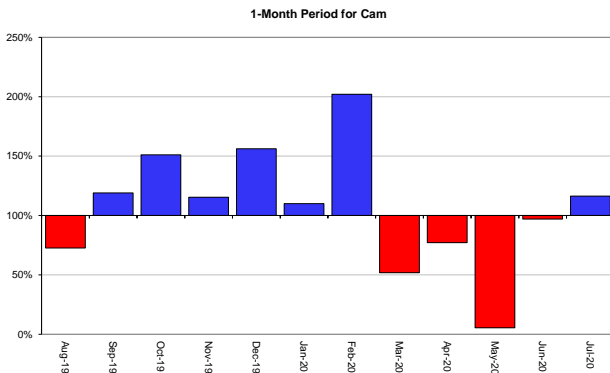
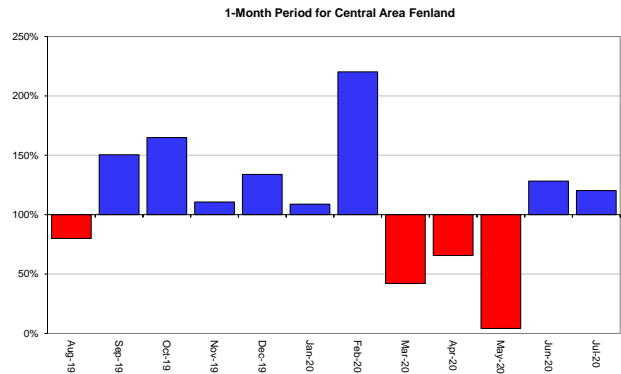
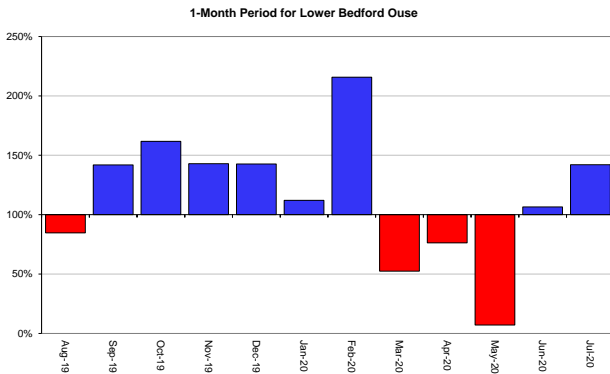
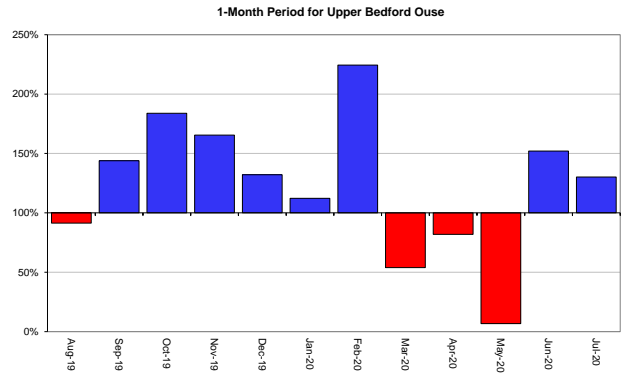
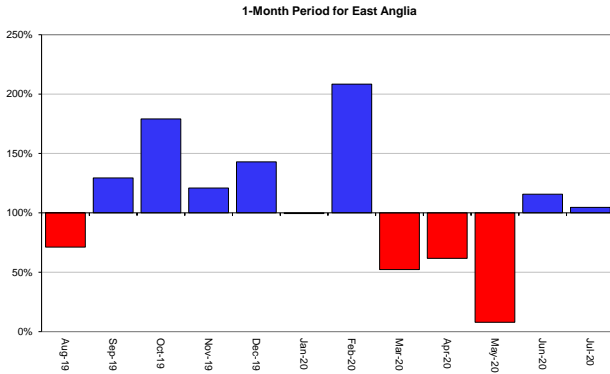
Rainfall

July 2020



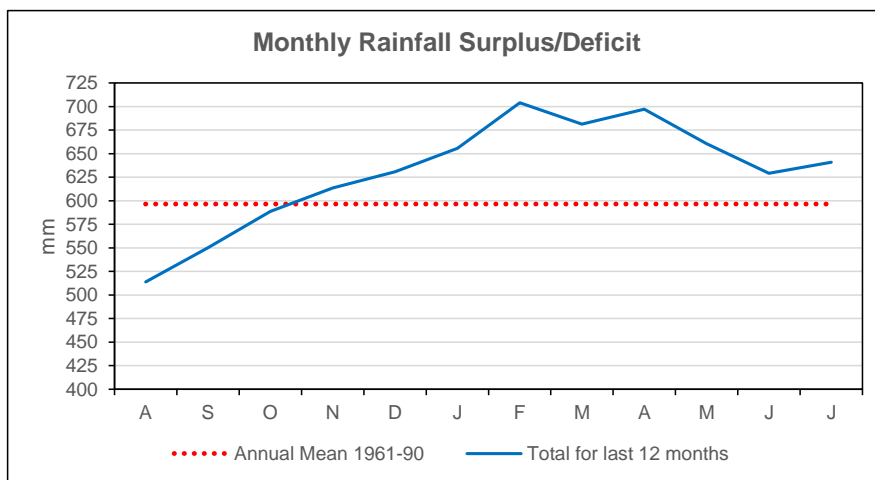
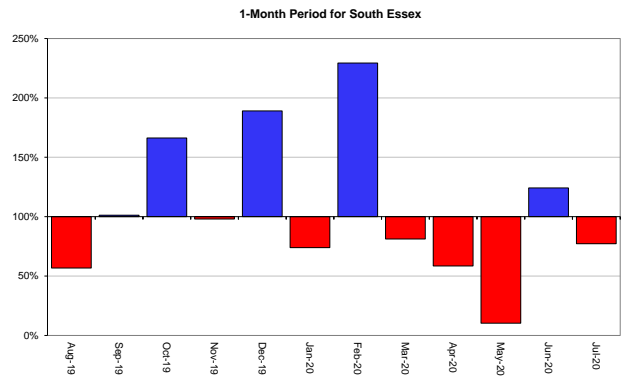
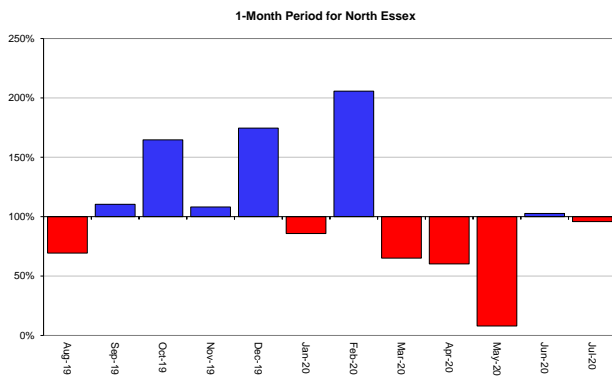
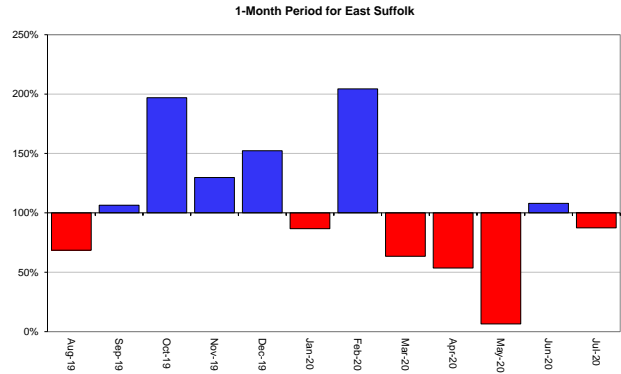
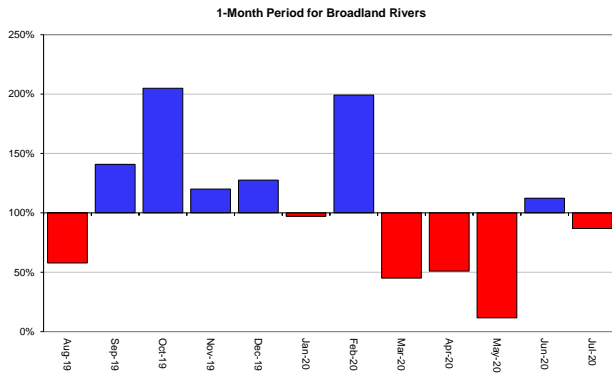
Above average rainfall

Below average rainfall

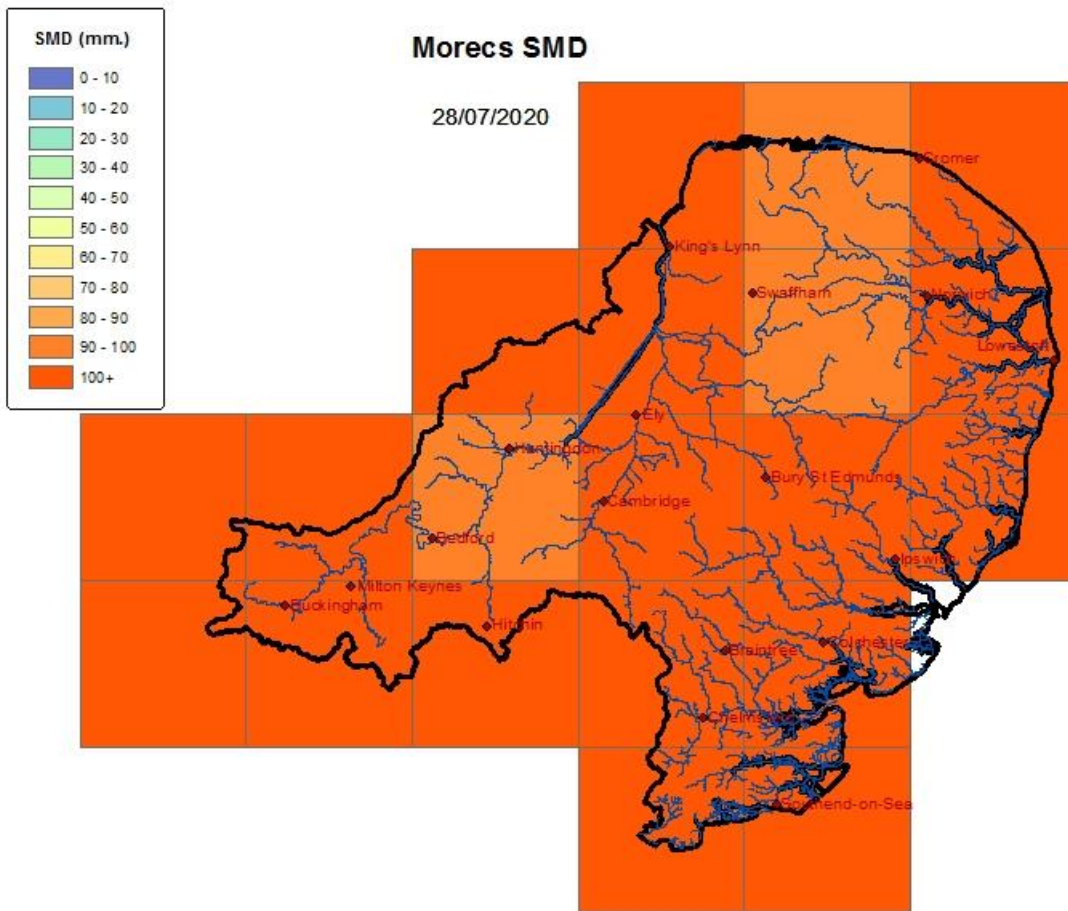


Above average rainfall

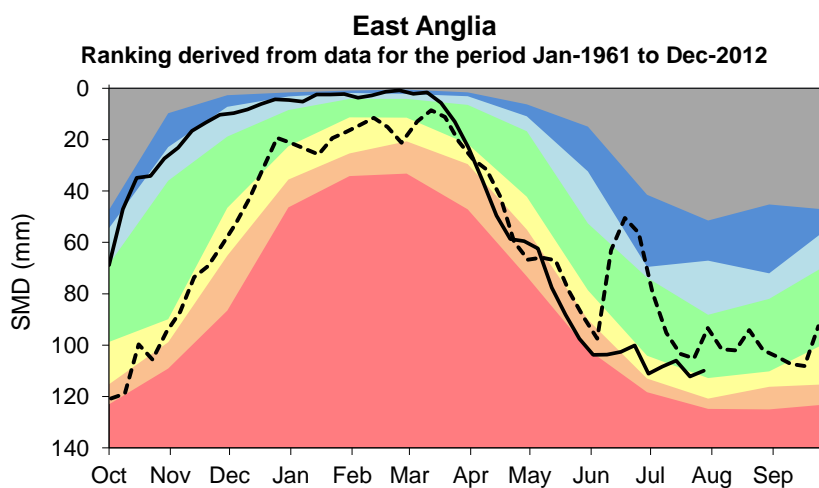
Below average rainfall



Soil Moisture Deficit

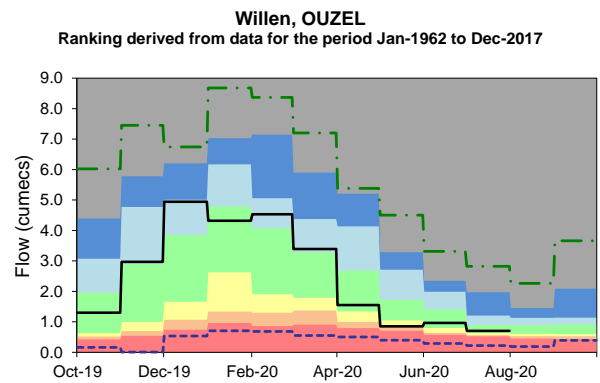
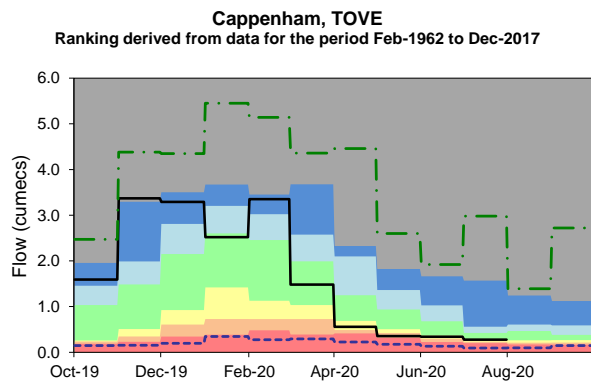
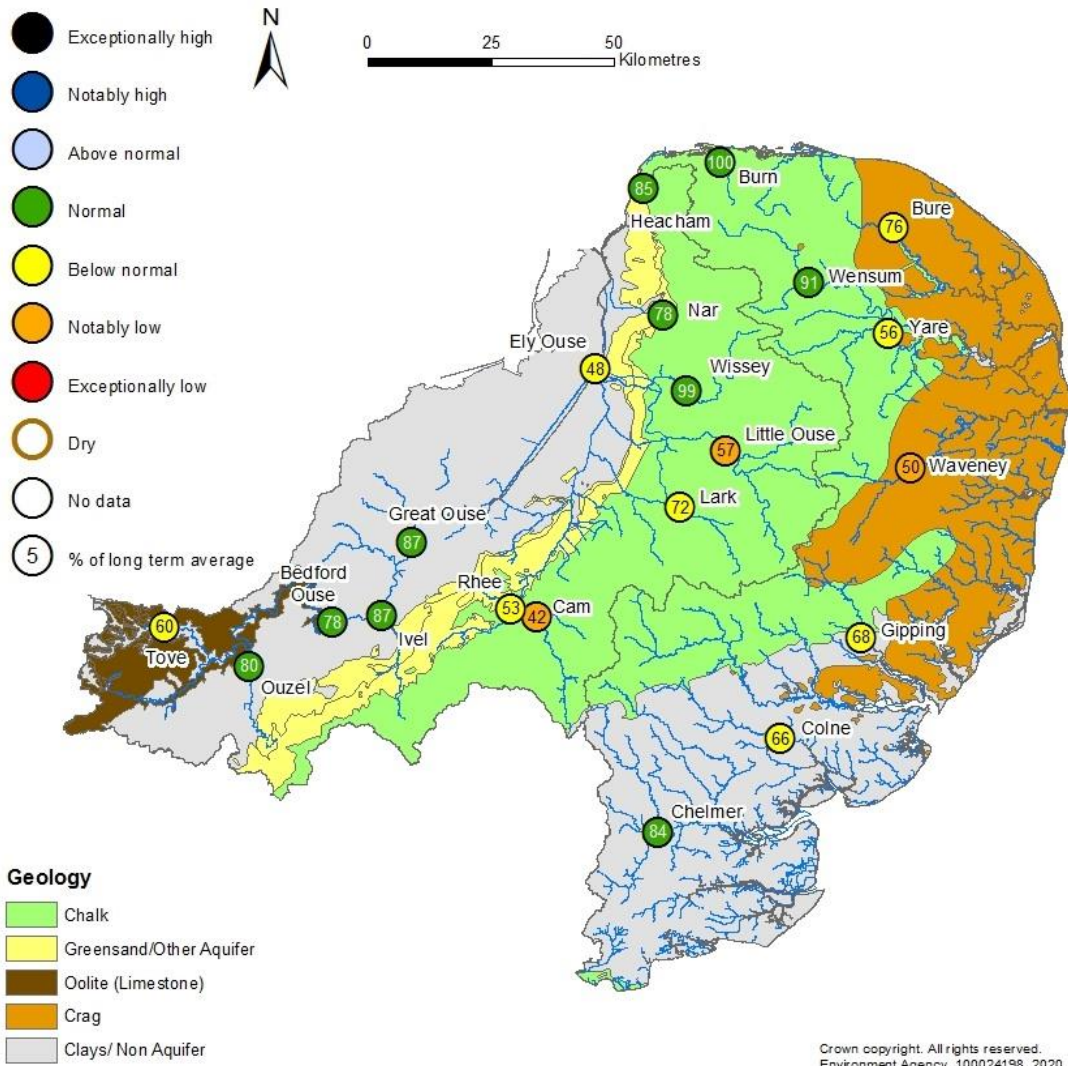


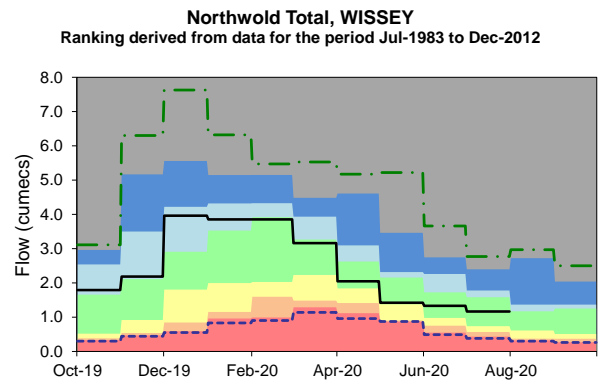
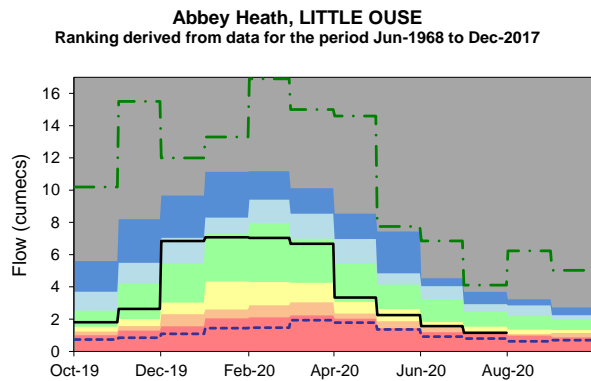
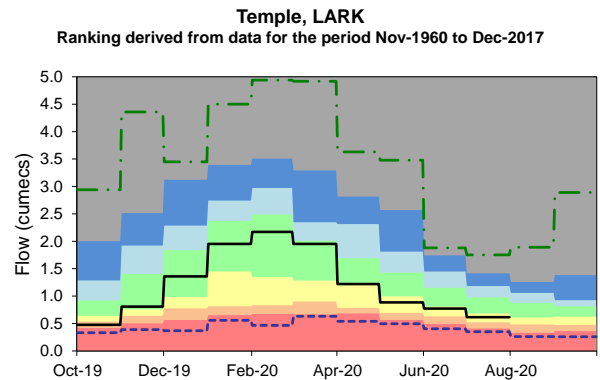
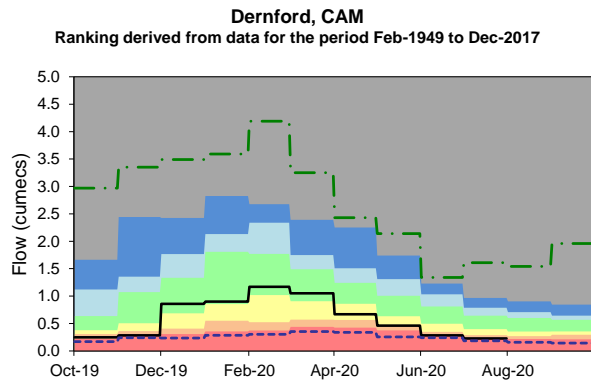
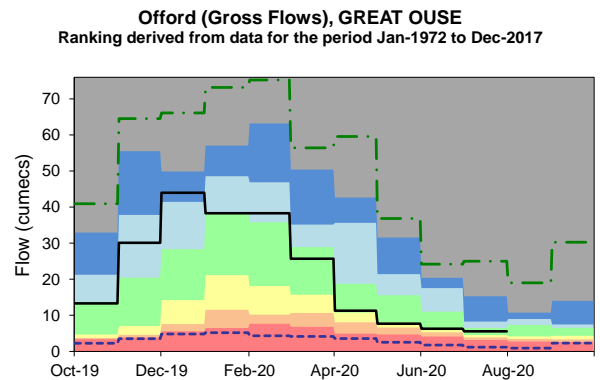
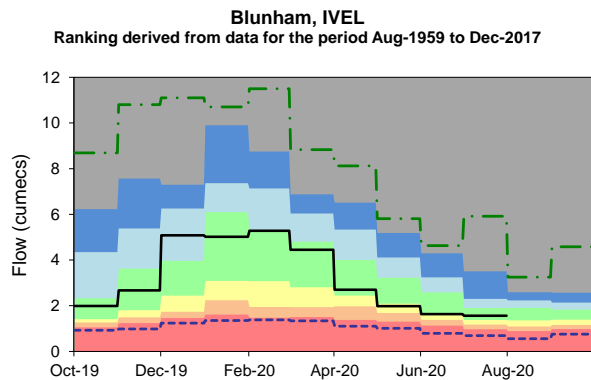
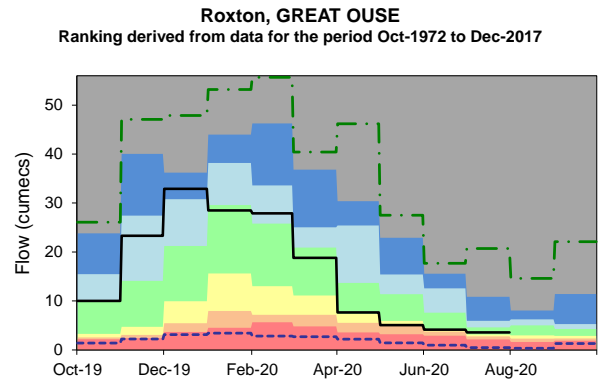
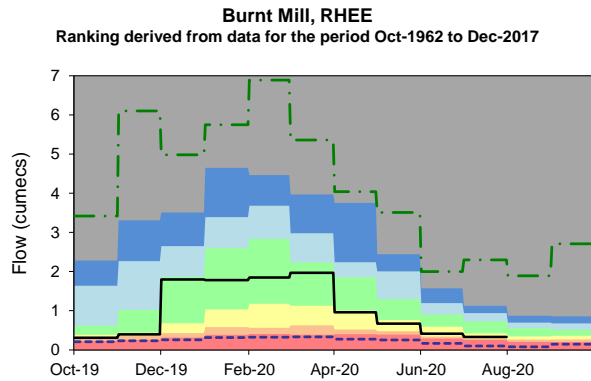
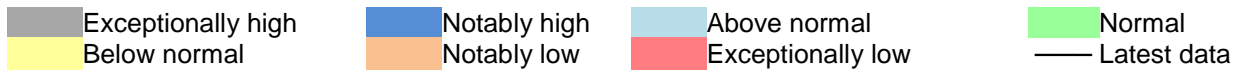
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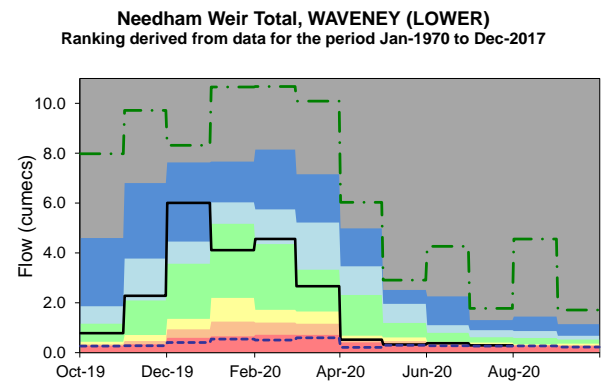
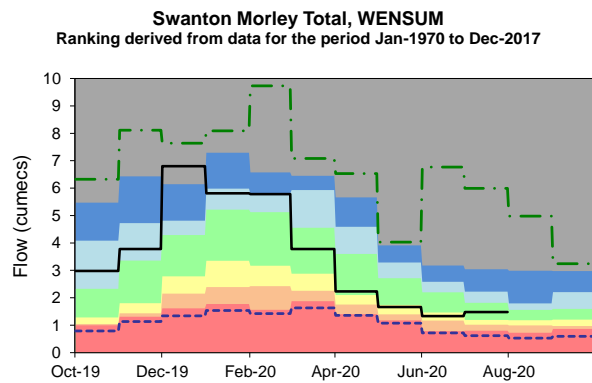
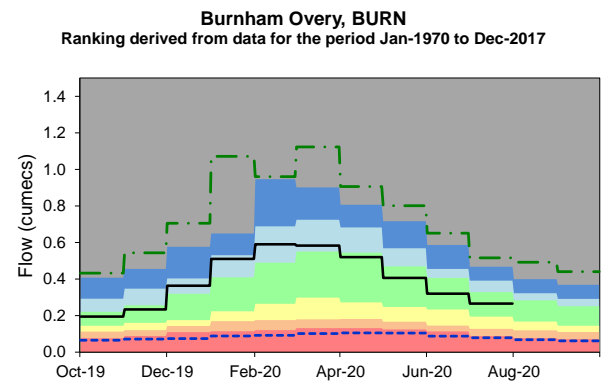
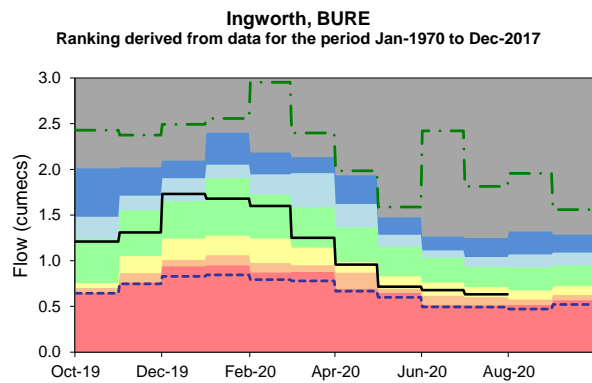
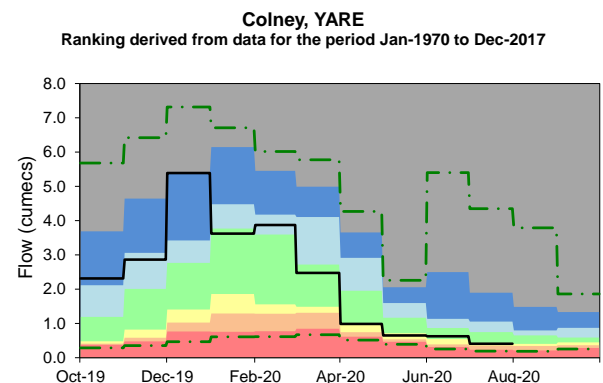
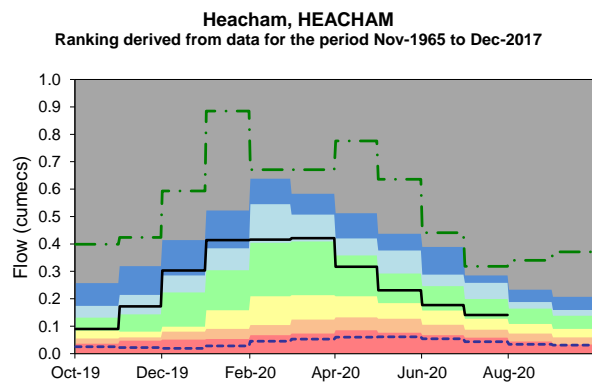
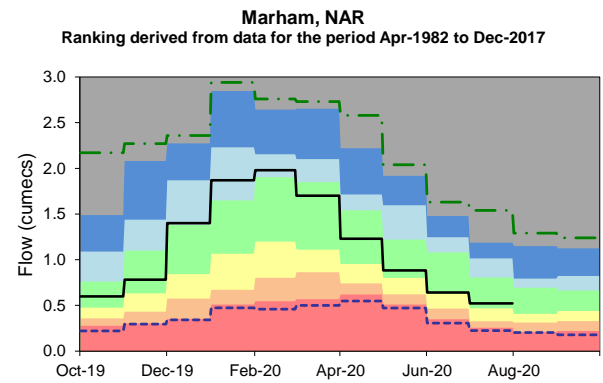
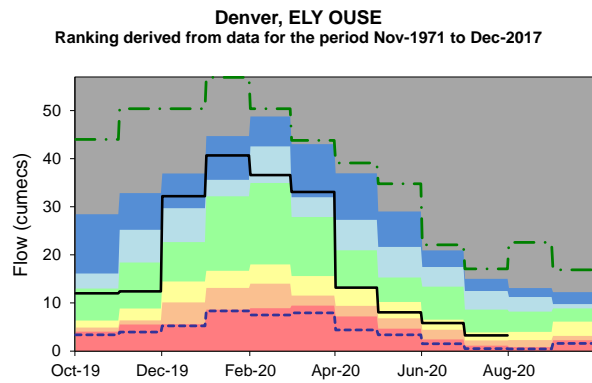
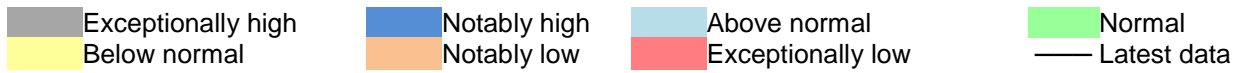


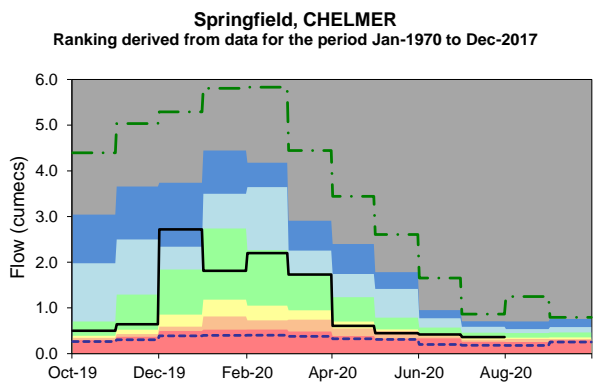
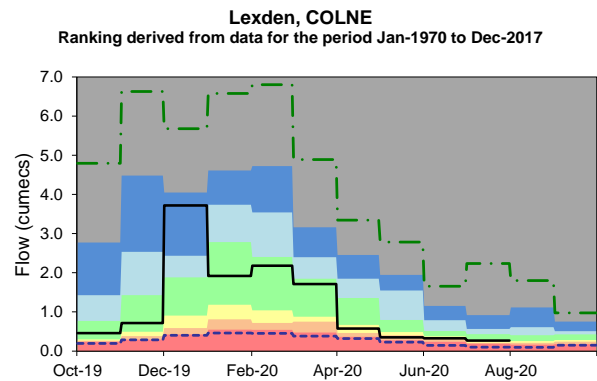
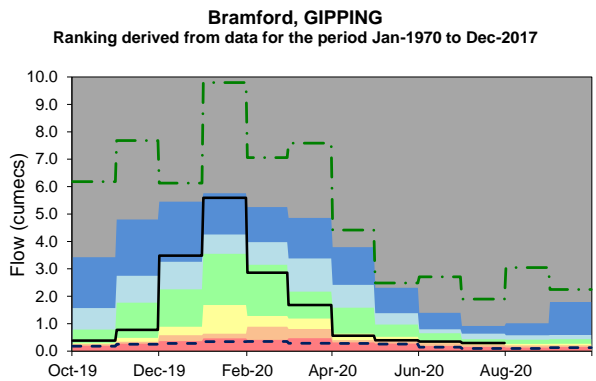
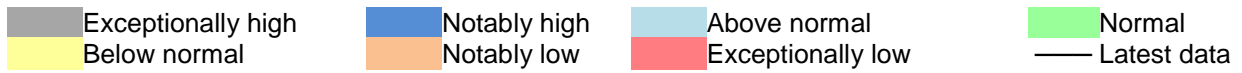
River Flow

July 2020

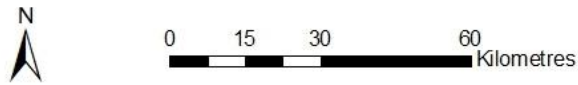








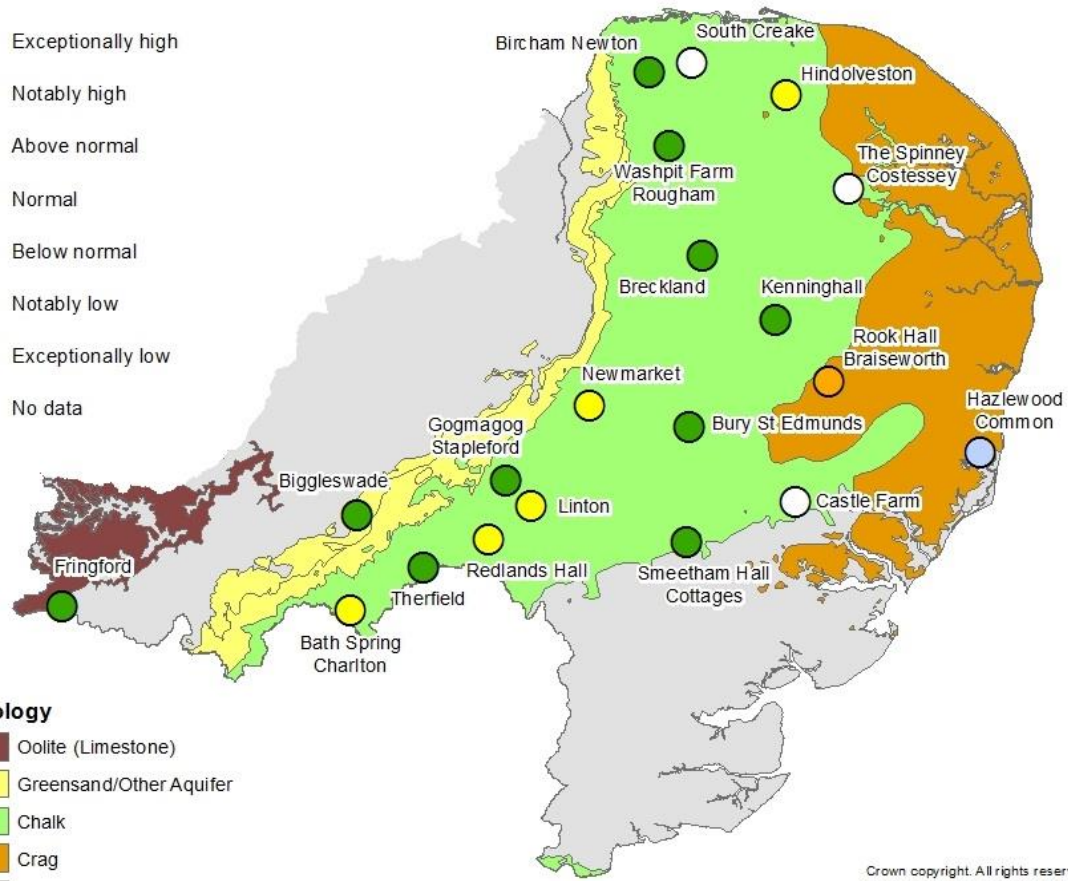
Groundwater Levels July 2020



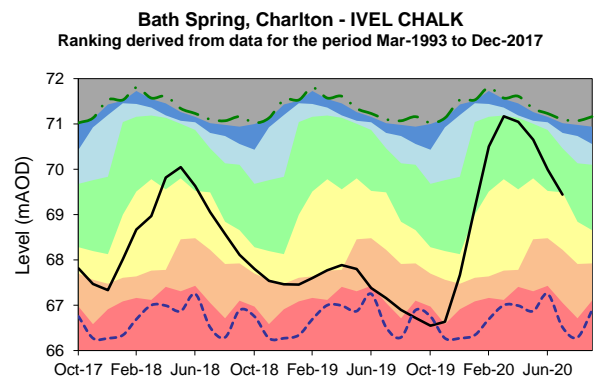
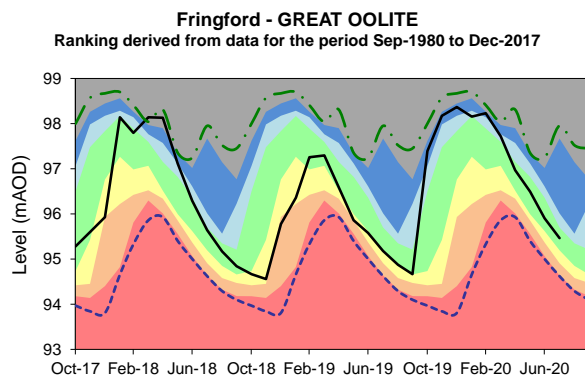
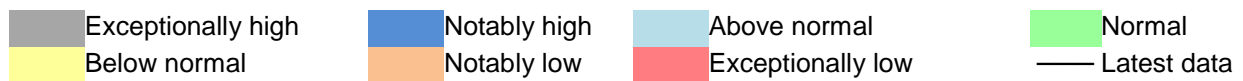
- Exceptionally high
- Notably high
- Above normal
- Normal
- Below normal
- Notably low
- Exceptionally low
- No data

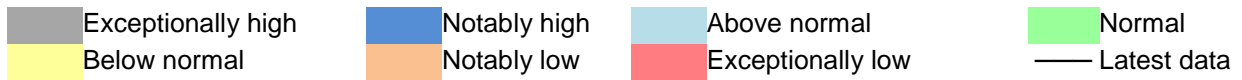
Geology

- Oolite (Limestone)
- Greensand/Other Aquifer
- Chalk
- Crag
- Clays/Non Aquifer

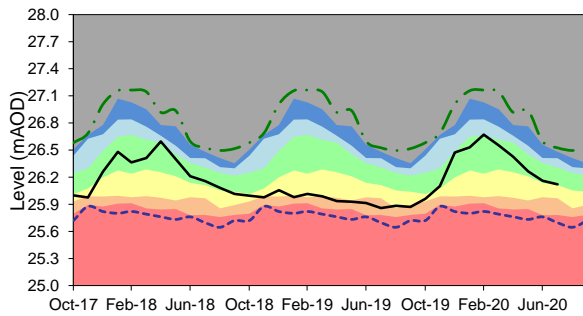


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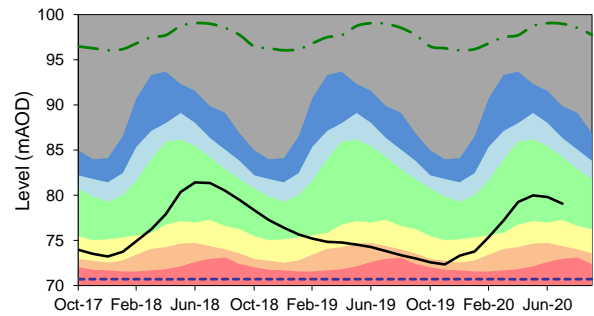




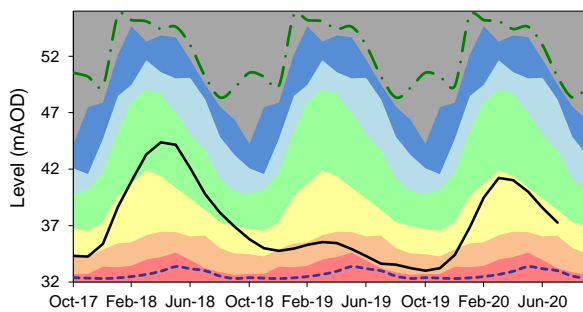
Biggleswade - IVEL SANDSTONE
Ranking derived from data for the period Mar-1968 to Dec-2017



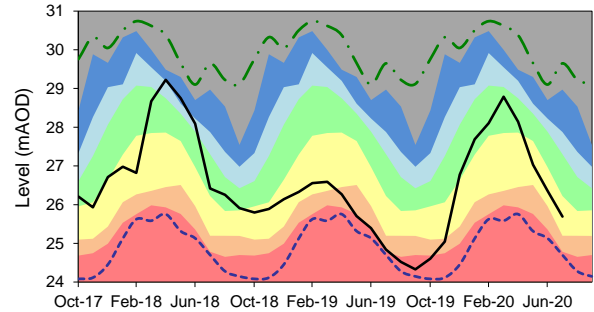
Therfield Rectory - N HERTS CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1883 to Dec-2017



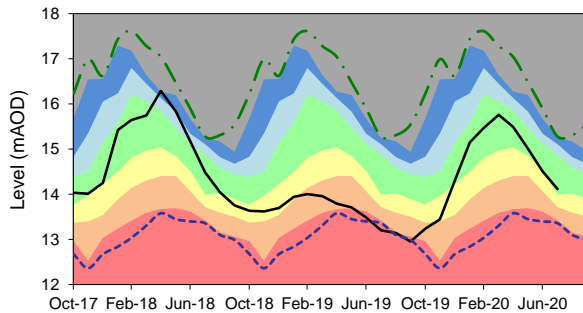
Redlands Hall, Ickleton - CAM CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Aug-1963 to Dec-2017



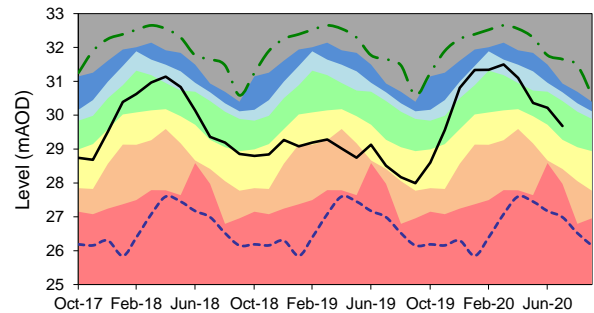
Linton - CAM CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1980 to Dec-2017



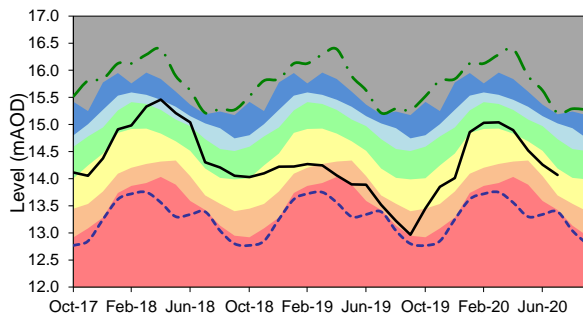
Gog Magog, Stapleford - CAM CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1980 to Dec-2017



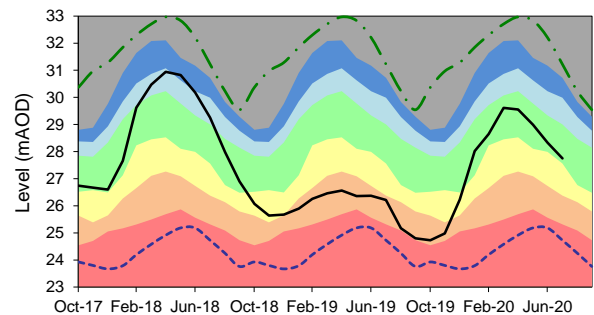
Bury St Edmunds - UPPER LARK CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period May-1983 to Dec-2017

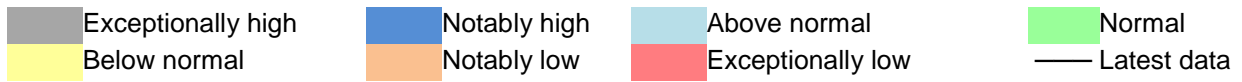


Newmarket - SNAIL CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Feb-1983 to Dec-2017

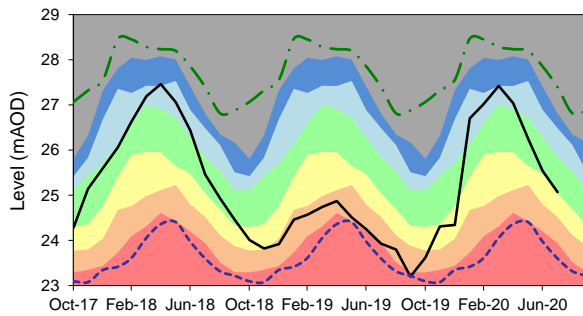


Kenninghall - LITTLE OUSE CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Aug-1973 to Dec-2017

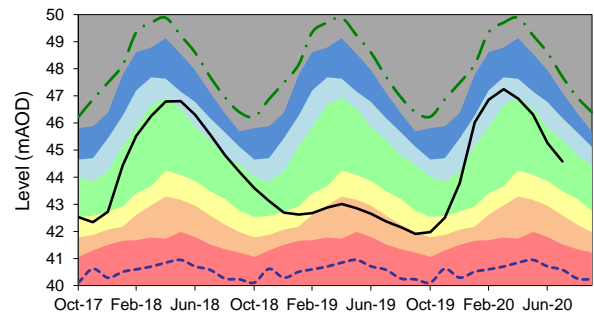




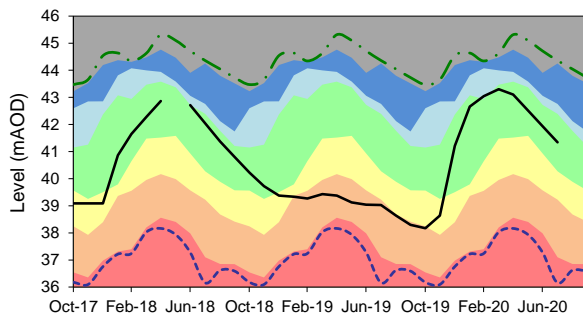
Breckland - WISEY CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1971 to Nov-2017



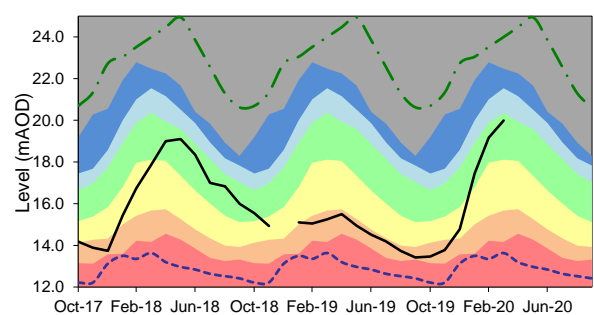
Washpit Farm, Rougham - NW NORFOLK CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period May-1950 to Dec-2017



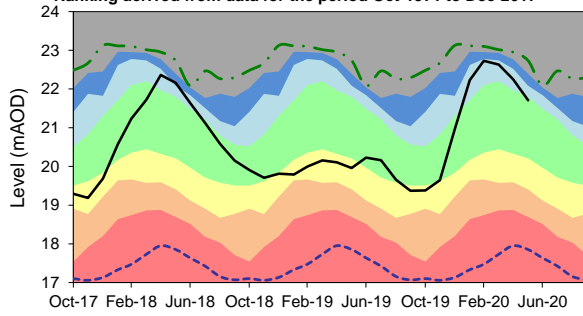
Bircham Newton - NW NORFOLK CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Mar-1995 to Sep-2017



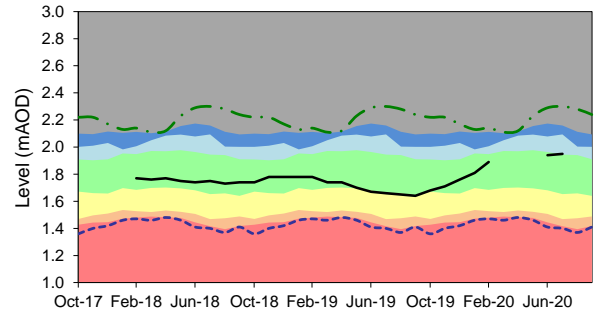
Castle Farm, Offton - MID SUFFOLK CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Mar-1967 to Dec-2017



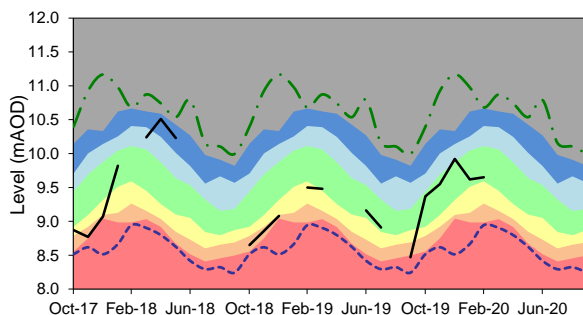
Old Primary School, South Creak
NW NORFOLK CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Oct-1971 to Dec-2017



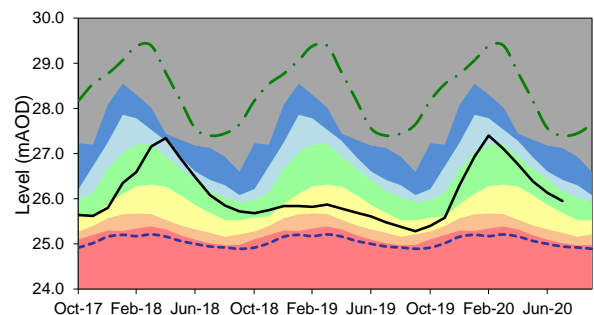
Hazlewood Common - SUFFOLK CRAG
Ranking derived from data for the period Oct-1988 to Feb-2020



The Spinney, Costessey - WENSUM CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Oct-1971 to Dec-2017



Smeetham Hall Cottages, Bulmer - ESSEX CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1964 to Dec-2017



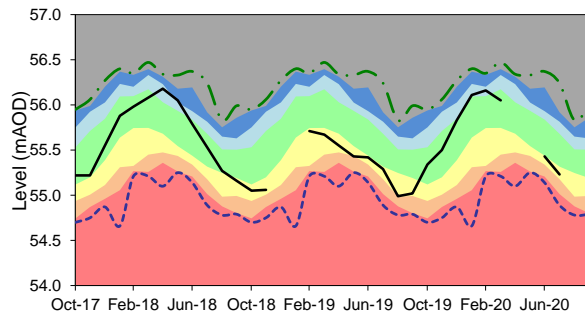
Exceptionally high
Below normal

Notably high
Notably low

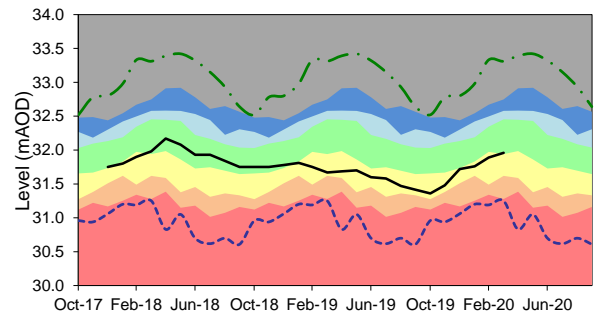
Above normal
Exceptionally low

Normal
Latest data

Hindolveston - NORFOLK CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Sep-1984 to Nov-2017

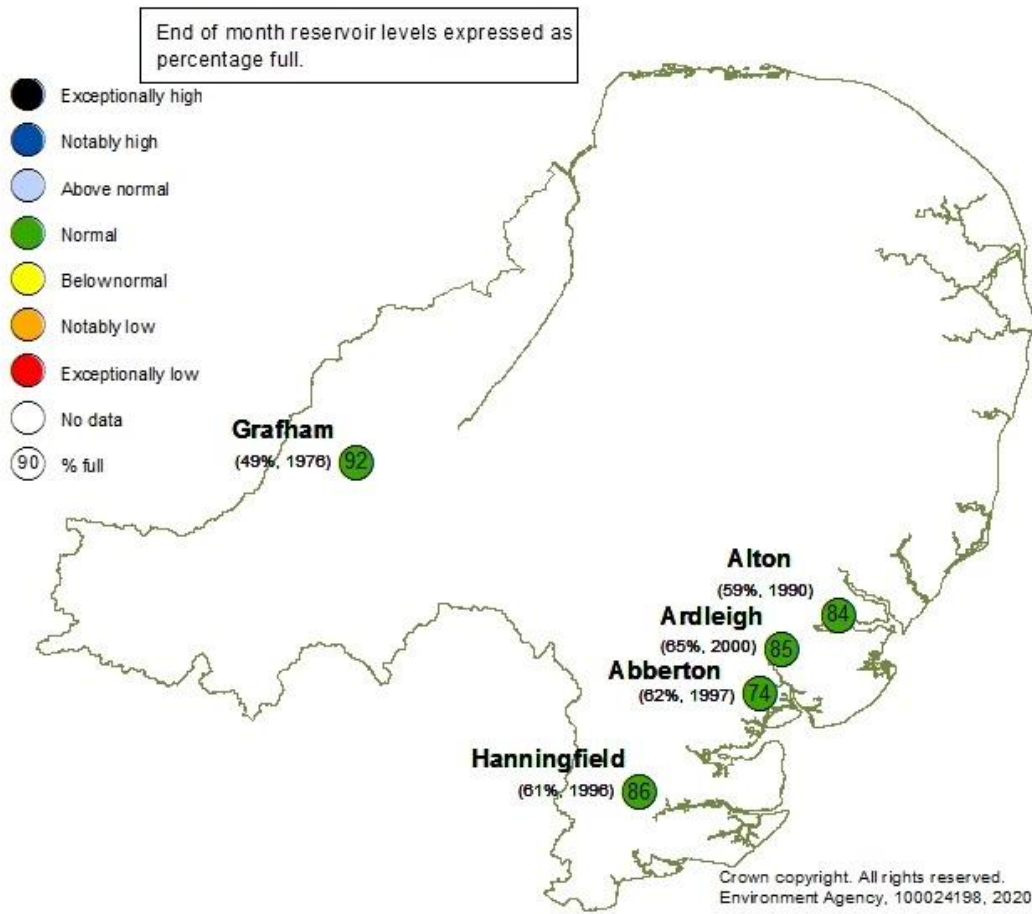


Rook Hall, Braiseworth - SUFFOLK CHALK
Ranking derived from data for the period Jan-1980 to Dec-2017

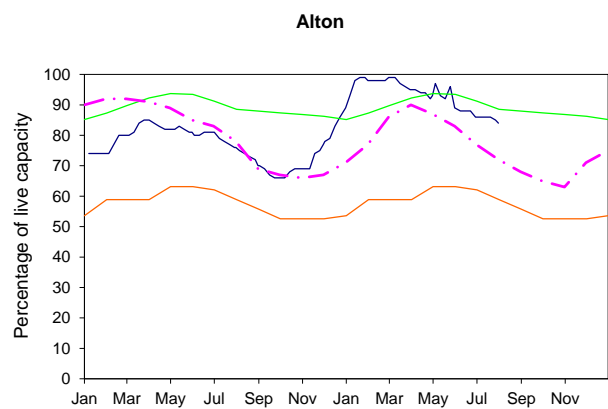
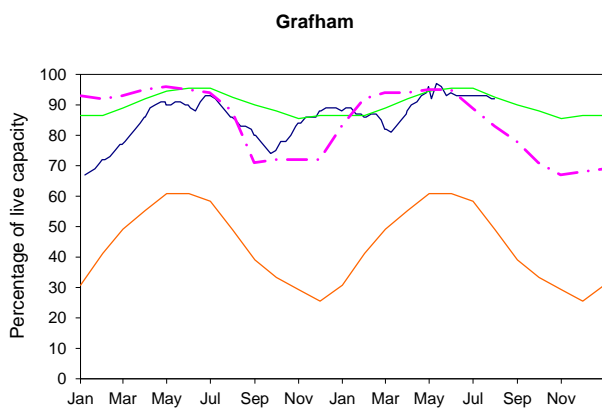


Reservoir Stocks

July 2020

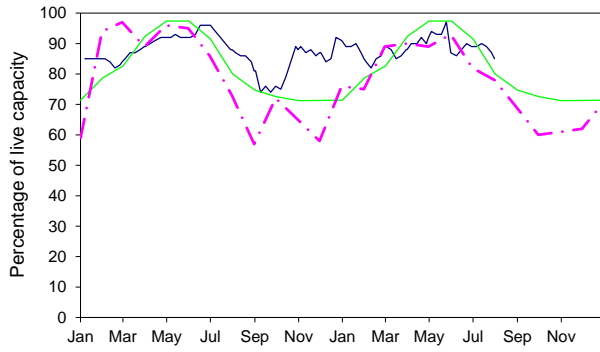


— 2019-2020 — Normal Operating Curve — Drought Alert Curve - - - 1995-1996

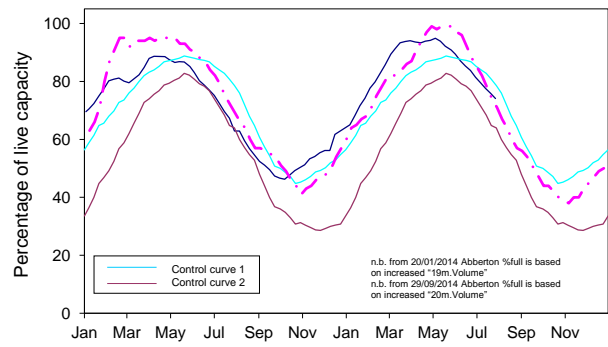


— 2019-2020
 — Normal Operating Curve
 — Drought Alert Curve
 - - - 1995-1996

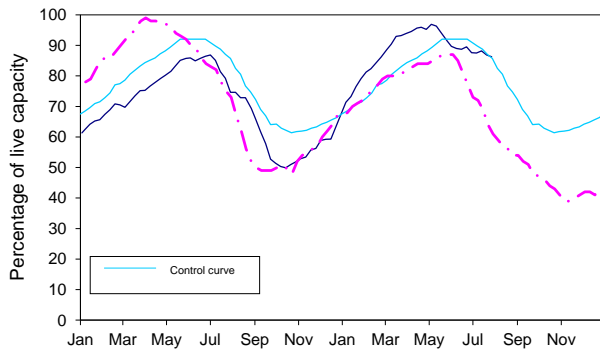
Ardleigh



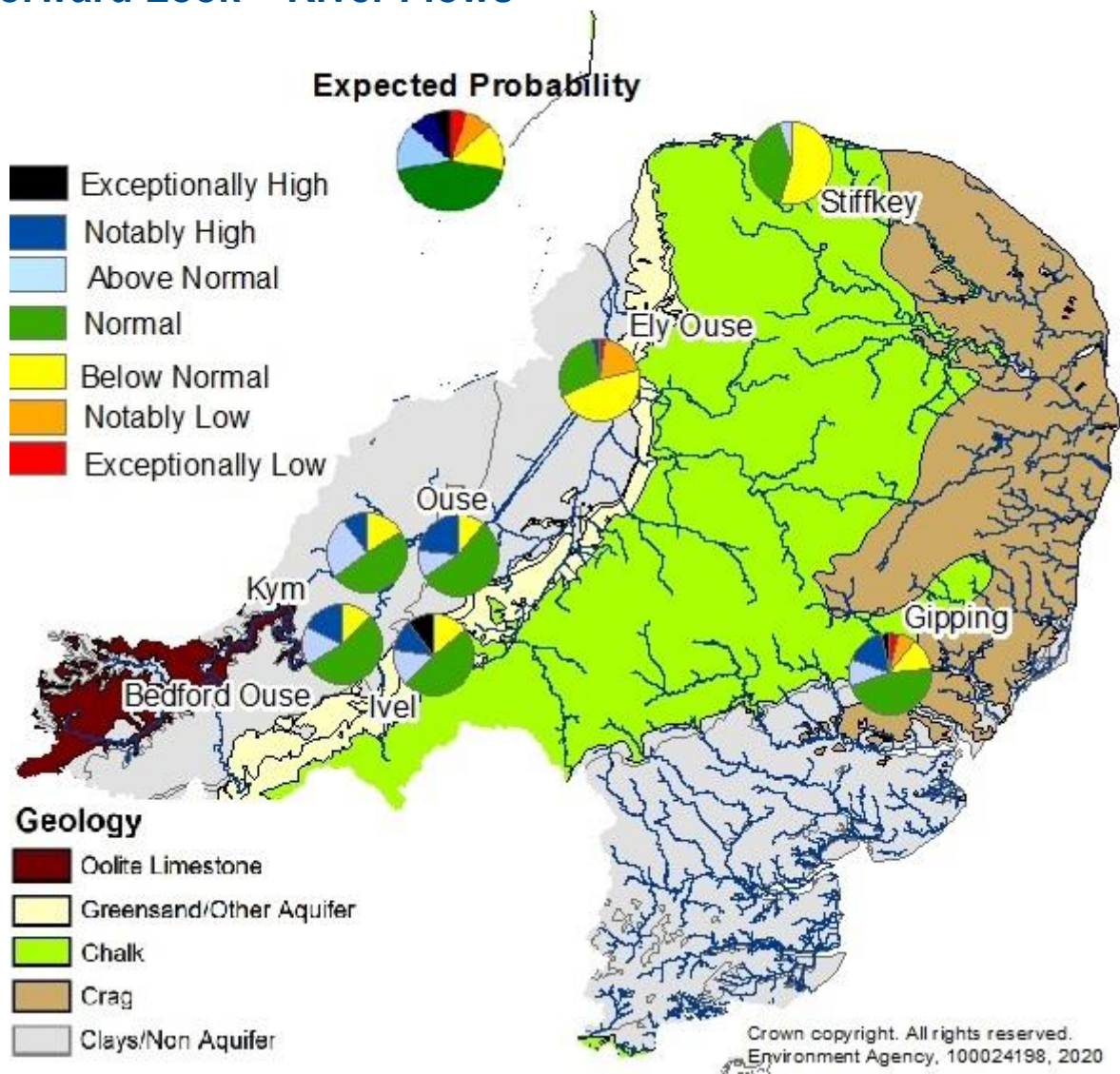
Abberton



Hanningfield



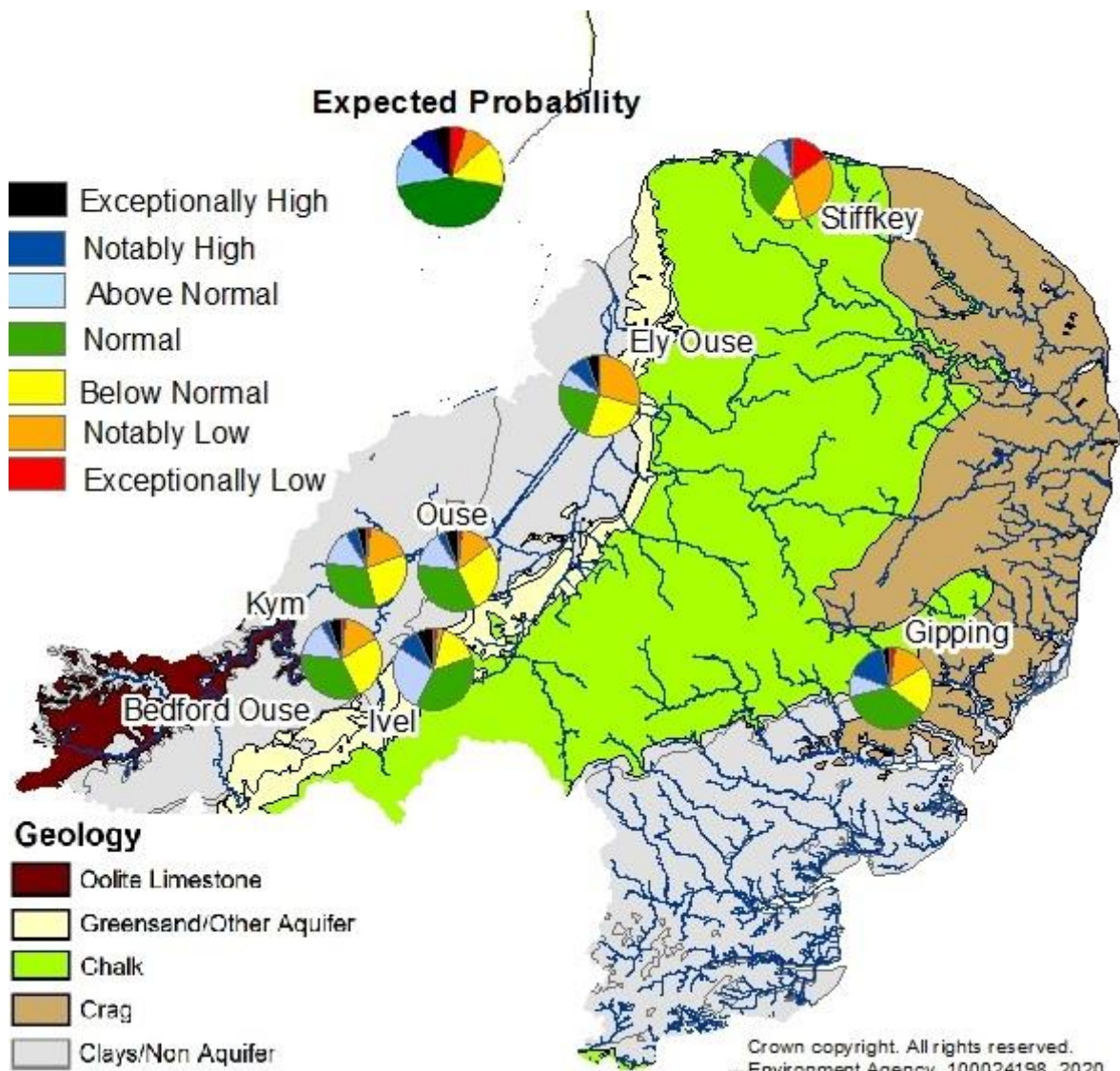
Forward Look – River Flows



Exceptionally high or low levels are those which would typically occur 5% of the time within the historic record. Notably high or low levels are those which would typically occur 8% of the time. Above normal or below normal levels are those which would typically occur 15% of the time. Normal levels are those which would typically occur 44% of the time within the historic record.

Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites in September 2020. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. (Source: [Centre for Ecology and Hydrology](#), Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2020.

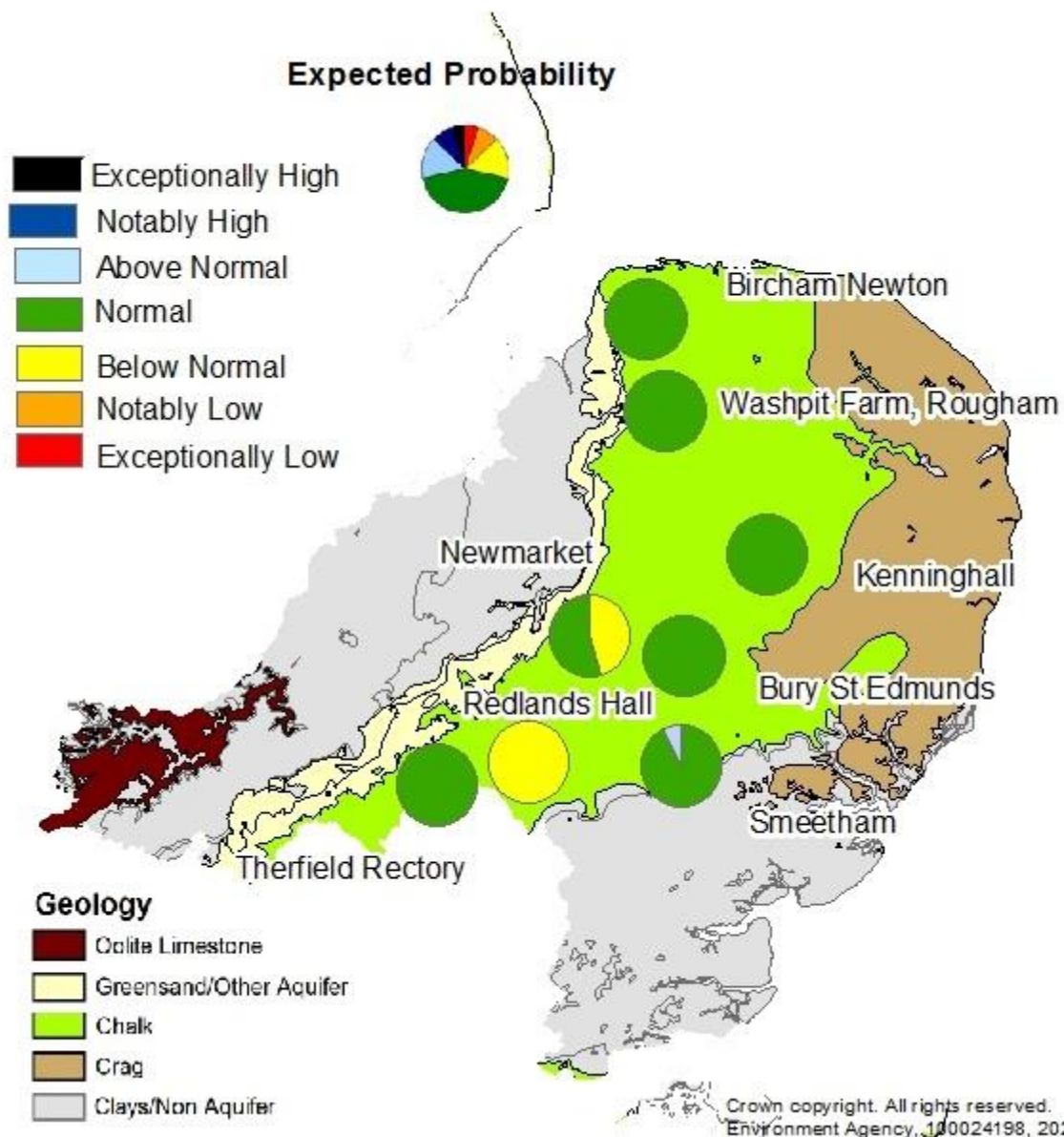
^ "Naturalised" flows are projected for these sites'



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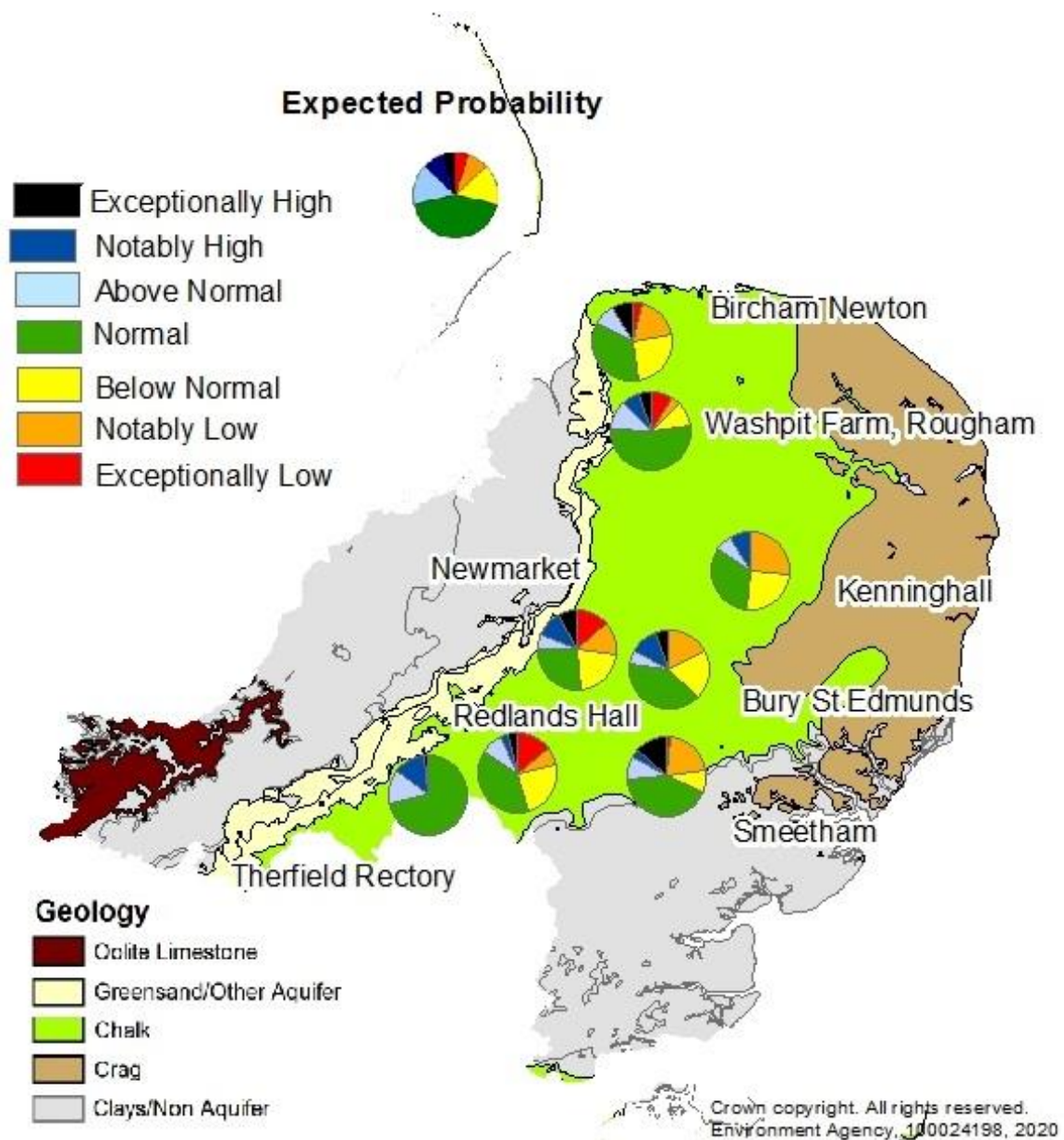
Probabilistic ensemble projections of river flows at key indicator sites in December 2020. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the surface water flow at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. (Source: [Centre for Ecology and Hydrology](#), Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2020

Forward Look - Groundwater



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Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites for end of September 2020. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. (Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2020.



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Probabilistic ensemble projections of groundwater levels at key indicator sites for end of March 2021. Pie charts indicate probability, based on climatology, of the groundwater level at each site being e.g. exceptionally low for the time of year. (Source: Environment Agency) Geological map reproduced with kind permission from UK Groundwater Forum, BGS © NERC. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100026380, 2020.

Glossary

Term

Aquifer

Areal average rainfall

Artesian

Artesian borehole

Cumecs

Effective rainfall

Flood Alert/Flood Warning

Groundwater

Long term average (LTA)

mAOD

MORECS

Naturalised flow

NCIC

Recharge

Reservoir gross capacity

Reservoir live capacity

Soil moisture deficit (SMD)

Categories

Exceptionally high

Notably high

Above normal

Normal

Below normal

Notably low

Exceptionally low

Definition

A geological formation able to store and transmit water.

The estimated average depth of rainfall over a defined area. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

The condition where the groundwater level is above ground surface but is prevented from rising to this level by an overlying continuous low permeability layer, such as clay.

Borehole where the level of groundwater is above the top of the borehole and groundwater flows out of the borehole when unsealed.

Cubic metres per second (m^3s^{-1})

The rainfall available to percolate into the soil or produce river flow. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

Three levels of warnings may be issued by the Environment Agency. Flood Alerts indicate flooding is possible. Flood Warnings indicate flooding is expected. Severe Flood Warnings indicate severe flooding.

The water found in an aquifer.

The arithmetic mean calculated from the historic record, usually based on the period 1961-1990. However, the period used may vary by parameter being reported on (see figure captions for details).

Metres Above Ordnance Datum (mean sea level at Newlyn Cornwall).

Met Office Rainfall and Evaporation Calculation System. Met Office service providing real time calculation of evapotranspiration, soil moisture deficit and effective rainfall on a 40 x 40 km grid.

River flow with the impacts of artificial influences removed. Artificial influences may include abstractions, discharges, transfers, augmentation and impoundments.

National Climate Information Centre. NCIC area monthly rainfall totals are derived using the Met Office 5 km gridded dataset, which uses rain gauge observations.

The process of increasing the water stored in the saturated zone of an aquifer. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

The total capacity of a reservoir.

The capacity of the reservoir that is normally usable for storage to meet established reservoir operating requirements. This excludes any capacity not available for use (e.g. storage held back for emergency services, operating agreements or physical restrictions). May also be referred to as 'net' or 'deployable' capacity.

The difference between the amount of water actually in the soil and the amount of water the soil can hold. Expressed in depth of water (mm).

Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time

Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time

Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time

Value likely to fall within this band 44% of the time

Value likely to fall within this band 15% of the time

Value likely to fall within this band 8% of the time

Value likely to fall within this band 5% of the time